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into the rest of God's faithful. How well I recall her enthusiasm over the Peace Congress and the friends she there met! Friends, knowing her feebleness, would have dissuaded her from so laborious an undertaking, but when she learned the Peace Society of which she was a member could be represented by no other, she assured herself that should the predicted sacrifice prove such, she could in this way be a help to the movement. She went, and the result was every way satisfactory, from her testimony. On her return, at the solicitation of friends, her pastor particularly, she prepared a carefully condensed report of the proceedings of the meeting, commenting in her characteristic way upon what she saw and heard. It was my privilege only to hear the first draft of her paper, but on Peace Sunday, Dec. 3, it was read by the author and elicited marked expressions of favor from those present.

Mrs. Lewers was a self-educated woman; but she was ever seeking for truth in all manifestations of mind, and so found largely what she sought. Moreover, she was possessed of superior judgment, which with an enlightened conscience enabled her to decide promptly as to the right or wrong of any course of conduct or question which she was called upon to consider. She could truly be called a consistent Christian woman, if any such exist. How rare such a spirit! She has gone to her reward, but her life and example remain to her many friends a blessed legacy.

Pardon this lengthy letter, but I knew you would feel an interest in so true a human soul, and I wished you to know her from the standpoint of a long-tried friend. I felt that I could not permit so pure and noble a spirit to pass from our earth, with none of the many who prized her excellence and who mourned her loss, to testify to her solid worth, and to express the irreparable loss which thereby the Massachusetts Branch of the Universal Peace Union has sustained, in common with a large circle of appreciative friends.

Most cordially yours,
ABBIE BALLOU HEYWOOD.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SUNDAY PROBLEM; ITS PRESENT DAY ASPECTS.
Boston: James H. Earle.

Among the congresses connected with the Columbian Exposition last summer none perhaps will prove of more permanent interest and value, than that of the "International Congress of Sunday Rest," conducted by leading thinkers and officials, Cardinals, Rabbis, College presidents, statesmen, men of business, Railroad officials, Labor leaders, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish officials—all of them, from their various standpoints in the world's crowded life, working toward a common basis of agreement and support for the World's Rest Day. The papers and addresses given at the Congress have just been published in book form by James H. Earle of Boston. The volume has been edited throughout by W. W. Atterbury, D. D., chairman of the Committee of the Congress.

In the **PHYSIOLOGICAL** relation of the Rest Day to human needs, Dr. Lyon, Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum, has a remarkable paper; and this is supplemented by a paper from Dr. Davis of Chicago. In the **INDUSTRIAL** relation are papers by W. J. Young,

Vice-President Forest Oil Company; Thomas Weir, Superintendent of Monte Christo Mining Company; E. C. Beach of the Penn. R. R. Company; George E. McNeil, the well known Labor leader of Boston; Ed. Boumgartner of France on Sunday in the industries of France. In other departments are papers by Cardinal Gibbons, Rabbi Felsenthal, Gen. Howard, Wm. A. Butler, LL. D.; President Rogers; the Lutheran Professor Spaeth; Dr. Huntington; Alice Woodbridge, Secretary Workingwoman's Society; Prunier and Gibbon of France; Archbishop Ireland; Managers on our leading railroads, and others.

It is a handsome 12mo, with between 300 and 400 pages; price in cloth, one dollar; in paper, fifty cents.

THE MAGAZINES AND PAPERS

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *North American Review* for March has two studies in international relations, one on "The Outlook for War in Europe," by Mr. Archibald Forbes, the other on "A Naval Union with Great Britain," by Sir G. S. Clarke.

The former article is written entirely from the military point of view and takes no account of other agencies, social, industrial, interparliamentary, etc., tending to counteract the drift toward war. The opinion, covertly expressed by Mr. Forbes, that war is almost sure to come after about two years, is, therefore, of no more worth than a thousand such conjectures made during the past twenty years. The article is vitiated also by the assumption that the provocation to war is to come altogether from the "Dual Alliance." The assertion is made that "France's purpose of revenge against Germany is to-day more intense than it was when the crape still covered the face of the Statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde." We often see similar assertions, but considerable personal observation and inquiry in France have convinced us that the French people as a whole have no more desire to go to war than any other people of Europe. Russia is entirely too mysterious in every way to be prophesied about. In other respects Mr. Forbes' article is an interesting study of the European situation. About all that can be said with certainty about the expected war in Europe is that, if it is ever to come, it is nearer than it was.

The paper by Sir G. S. Clarke, which will amply repay a careful reading, is a friendly criticism of Andrew Carnegie's "A Look Ahead", which recently appeared in the same Review and which Mr. Clark treats as a "dream", though fully agreeing with Mr. Carnegie as to the identity of interests of the United States and Great Britain and the genuineness of the friendly feelings existing between them. He advocates a naval union of the two countries because of the greatness of their reciprocal trade and because they could thus "dictate peace throughout the sea highways of the world."